

Malden Historic District  
(4101 Salines Drive)  
Malden  
Kanawha County  
West Virginia

HABS No. WV-210-37

HABS  
LVA  
20-MAL  
38-

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey  
National Architectural and Engineering Record  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20243

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## HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

MALDEN HISTORIC DISTRICT, 4101 Salines Drive HABS No. WV-210-37

Location: 4101 Salines Drive, Malden, Kanawha County, West Virginia  
(Within the boundaries of the Malden Historic District)

Present Owners: Mrs. E. J. Nelson 1/3, Holly Carter 1/3, and Charley Buckley  
1/3 life interest. The J. H. Carter Property, c/o Mrs. E. J.  
Nelson, 200 Wise Drive, Malden, West Virginia 25306.

Present Use: Front, vacant. Rear, dwelling.

Significance: This simple partly vacant and deteriorating building was built  
in 1889. As the oldest remaining commercial structure within  
the town proper, it makes a major contribution to the Malden  
Historic District.

### PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

#### A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1889.
2. Architect: Unknown.
3. Original and subsequent owners: The lot on which the building  
known as 4101 Salines Drive and 200 Wise Drive stands was  
originally owned by Henry C. Dickinson and Sallie J. Dickinson, who  
conveyed it to Aggie Abbot on September 18, 1880, for \$150.00, as  
recorded at the Kanawha County Courthouse in Deed Book 35 at page  
370. On June 21, 1886, Aggie Abbott and C. S. Abbott, her husband,  
conveyed the property to Elizabeth Scott, who conveyed it to  
Charles E. Hanson on December 3, 1892, as recorded in Deed Book 60  
at page 766. Charles E. Hanson in turn conveyed the property back  
to Hezekiah Scott and Elizabeth Scott on December 5, 1892. That  
transaction included the building, which was at that time a store  
and the local post office.

On May 31, 1893, the Scotts conveyed the building and lot to Joseph  
W. Adamson (known generally as Joseph W. Scott) as recorded in Deed  
Book 62 at page 360. On April 6, 1920, Joseph W. Adamson (Joseph  
Scott) and wife Isabelle Adamson, conveyed the property to C. B.  
Graham who devised it to Arthur M. Hurt and Susie O. Hurt on July  
17, 1946, as recorded in Deed Book 752 at page 361. The Hurts  
conveyed the property to James A. Carter on August 17, 1948 (Deed  
Book 846 at page 472). James A. Carter died testate May 4, 1963,  
leaving Holley Carter, his son; E. J. Nelson, his daughter; and

Charley Buckley, his step-son with 1/3 life interest each. (Will Book 174 at page 317). (James A. Carter's daughter, E. J. Nelson, now lives in the back part of the building with an entrance numbered 200 Wise Drive.)

4. Alterations and additions: The structure is basically unaltered but has been subdivided to make the rear half into living quarters. The front loading dock has been replaced by a roughly constructed smaller entrance porch.

B. Historical Context:

The land was originally owned by the Dickinson family, prominent land and salt entrepreneurs of the Kanawha Valley in the early 1800s. The building was a store for many years and for a time housed the local United States Post Office.

Prepared by Donna Sue White  
Historian  
Historic American Buildings Survey Team  
June 1979

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The relatively large plain gable-roofed frame clapboarded store building built in 1889 has vaguely classicistic simple detailing.
2. Condition of fabric: Poorly maintained.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: This building is approximately 25'-3" in width and 50'-3" in length. It has a simple rectangular shape, with porches attached to the north and east walls. The building, though tall, has only one interior level.
2. Foundations: Foundations are of random-range, quarry-faced ashlar masonry which is of a grayish-brown stone. At the rear of the building, brick has been used for portions of the foundation.
3. Wall construction, finish and color: Walls are of wooden construction and are clad with shiplap siding. Though now severely weathered, the exterior appears to have been painted red, then painted white at a later date. Trim is currently painted gray.

4. Porches, stoops, bulkheads, etc.: According to photographs, a porch/loading platform once extended across the entire east front. It has been replaced by a roughly crafted wooden porch serving only the central bay. A second porch, similarly crafted, serves the entrance at the west end of the north side.
5. Chimneys: A single, short interior chimney occurs approximately seventeen feet from the front of the building, being centered about the ridge of the roof.
6. Openings:
  - a. Doorways and doors: The major entrance, located on the east front, consists of a pair of doors topped by a glazed transom. Though evidently glazed at one time, the doors are now single-panel wooden doors with wood inserted into areas formerly glazed. A single, partially glazed wooden panel door occurs on the south wall. A pair of unglazed wooden panel doors occurs on the north wall.
  - b. Windows and shutters: A variety of window sizes occurs. The larger windows on the east and north walls are double-hung two-over-two wooden sash units. On the east front, a thirty-inch roundel occurs in the gable zone. The remainder of the windows are mostly single, movable sashes. On the east front, panel shutters are used, with four leaves per window and two panels per leaf, each leaf being the full window height. At the larger window in the north wall, shutters of vertical boards with lateral bracing occur to either side of the opening.
7. Roof:
  - a. Shape, covering: The roof is a simple gabled roof whose ridge coincides with the long axis of the building. The roofing material is black asphalt sheet roofing.
  - b. Cornice, eaves: The cornices, though now in a dilapidated state, appear to have originally been composed of a collection of linear moldings - some flat, some curved - yielding a cornice of very simple classicistic articulation. Side cornices return approximately 5'-3" onto the east and west walls and also generate raking moldings on these walls above the returns. Cornices project approximately 1'-3" to 2'-0" beyond their respective walls, always resting atop undecorated frieze bands.

C. Site:

1. General setting: The building faces east onto Salines Drive at the southwest corner of the intersection of Salines Drive and Wise Drive.
2. Historic landscape design: It has been reported by local residents that the broad porch on the east front served as a loading platform for goods being transferred from rail cars several blocks away via wagon and truck.

Prepared by James Murray Howard  
Project Supervisor  
Historic American Buildings Survey  
July 1979

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

1. Bibliography

a. Primary and unpublished sources:

Deed Book, Kanawha County Courthouse Records.

Deed Book 35 at page 370

Deed Book 60 at page 766

Deed Book 62 at page 360

Deed Book 752 at page 361

Deed Book 846 at page 472

Will Book 174 at page 317.

b. Interviews:

Mrs. E. J. Nelson, 200 Wise Drive, Malden, West Virginia.  
Current resident of said dwelling (living in back of the structure, her mailing address faces Wise Drive)

Mrs. Elsie Ferrell, 209 Commerce Drive, Malden, West Virginia. Lifelong resident of Malden (77 years). Mrs. Gladys White, 101 Wise Drive, Malden, West Virginia, close friend of Mrs. E. J. Nelson.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) with funding from the West Virginia Department of Culture and History. The recording was completed under the direction of John Poppeliers, Chief of HABS, and Kenneth L. Anderson, Principal Architect of HABS, in the HABS field office in Charleston, West Virginia. Recording was carried out during the summer of 1979 by James Murray Howard (University of Illinois), Project Supervisor; Donna White, Project Historian; and Student Architects James Barrett Garrison (Carnegie-Mellon University) and Keith Edward Soto (University of Florida). The photographs were taken by Walter Smalling, Jr., Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service Photographer.